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WEDNESDAY,
MAY 27, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

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'Unity of Views' Reached in Tirana Parley

BELOGRADE (Reuters). — The Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, on the second day of his 12-day visit to Communist Albania, went sight-seeing on Tuesday and was given a cordial welcome at Tefle, an industrial centre on the outskirts of Tirana.

He and General Hoxha, Albanian Party leader, both spoke at a workers' meeting at a textile combine. The plant was a Soviet gift to Albania and is named after Stalin.

Mr. Khrushchev, called for the Balkans to free from rocket bases. He said the Western Foreign Ministers apparently did not reach agreement at Geneva, but that Russia does.

Mr. Khrushchev and the Albanian leaders, General Hoxha and Mr. Mehmet Shehu, the Premier, reached "complete unity of views" on all questions discussed at their first meeting, on Monday, the Albanian news agency, ATA, reported. The subjects discussed were not disclosed.

The two Defence Ministers, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, of Russia, and General Beir Balluku, of Albania, were present at the talks, along with the Albanian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Industry and Mining, Education and Culture, and the head of the Albanian Planning Commission.

Tokyo Venue of 1964 Olympic Games

MUNICH (Reuters). — The first Olympic Games to be held on Asian soil will be staged in Tokyo in 1964, the International Olympic Committee decided here on Tuesday.

Innsbruck, Austria, was chosen as the venue for the 1964 Winter Olympics. Both cities received an absolute majority of votes on the first ballot.

The committee declined to announce the number of votes polled for Tokyo. Mr. C. Anzumi, Governor of Tokyo and Japanese delegate to the I.O.C., said that Japan, where the cancelled 1940 Games were to have been held, had made tremendous efforts to be able to stage them in Tokyo in 1964.

Sharp Debate on Aliya Loan

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Mutual charges of demagoguery and of catering to the voters characterized the Knesset debate on the amendment to the Immigration Law which was presented for its first reading yesterday by Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol.

The debate, to which six hours have been allotted, will probably be concluded today.

The amendment authorizes the Knesset Finance Committee to decide when and for what sum the loan should be collected. The four opposition motions, calling for deferment of collection until the renewal of mass immigration, will be heard only after the vote on the Government bill, which should be either today or next Monday.

Presenting the bill yesterday, Mr. Eshkol said he hoped that he would persuade the Finance Committee that the Loan Law must be implemented.

Gov't Still Short

He said that even if no more than 40,000 immigrants should come this year, the Government was short some IL42m. in its housing budget. Of this sum, IL20m. represented the deficit for housing for the increased immigration in 1958/59, and IL22-23m. for 40,000 immigrants in 1959/60.

Mr. Eshkol noted that the figure of IL40m. could no longer be used in connection with the Compulsory Loan, since two months had already been lost. Not more than IL20m. could now be raised.

During the debate, speakers of Opposition parties and Mapam asked how it was possible that, in the course of a month and a half, the sum of IL110m. included in the budget estimates for anticipated income had "disappeared."

With deep sorrow we announce the death of my beloved wife, our mother and grandmother.

Dr. Hedwig Klepetar

The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, May 27, 1959, at 3:45 p.m., from the Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv.

The bereaved family
Dr. Otto Klepetar
Esther and Aluf-Mishne Dan Hiram

In deep sorrow we announce the tragic death of our veteran member,

INA BERLINER

and extend our deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

The Tel Aviv Chamber Choir
Eitan Lustig, Conductor.

Geneva Recess As Big 4 Fly to U.S.

GENEVA (Reuters). — The East-West Foreign Ministers' conference went into a two-day recess on Tuesday when the Big Four Foreign Ministers flew to Washington for the funeral of Mr. Dulles.

On their return on Friday they will go into restricted sessions, thus offering hope that, after more than two weeks of public speech-making with no progress to show, they will get down to fruitful negotiations on the problems of Germany, Berlin and European security.

At the final sessions before leaving for Washington yesterday, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter, gave details of the Western proposals for reunifying Berlin.

He listed a seven-point plan for free, secret and direct elections in Berlin to set up a constitutional committee which would draft a constitution for a reunited Germany.

The Soviet delegation at yesterday's talks was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin, in the absence of Foreign Minister Gromyko, who left earlier for Washington. Mr. Gromyko, who flew in a commercial airliner, declined the offer of a seat in Mr. Herter's Super-Constellation aircraft, which later took the three Western Foreign Ministers to the U.S.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, however, will fly back to Geneva with his Western colleagues on Thursday night.

The decision to hold private talks between the Big Four Ministers here on Friday was reached at a 90-minute meeting between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd of Britain.

The topic regarded as offering the best chance of progress during the private meeting is an interim arrangement for Berlin.

Diplomatic observers here said all delegations regarded this decision as a hopeful sign for the conference.

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Berlin Mayor Scoffs At Today's Deadline

BERLIN (Reuters). — Mr. Willy Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin, told journalists from 26 countries here on Tuesday that nothing would happen tomorrow — the date originally set by Premier Khrushchev for turning West Berlin into a free unarmled city.

Mr. Brandt was welcoming 230 editors and journalists to the opening of the International Press Institute. Tomorrow, he said, would be a day like every other day.

The Institute's Executive Committee yesterday decided to hold the 1961 Congress in Tel Aviv. The decision was presented to the plenum on Thursday and is almost certain to be approved.

The agreement with Canada provides for sending certain non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons to Canada to train the Canadian armed forces.

Under the other agreements, atomic weapons, non-nuclear parts and special nuclear material will remain in U.S. custody.

Parsons Approved As Assistant Sec. of State

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday unanimously approved the nomination of Mr. Graham Parsons as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

Mr. Parsons had been nominated by President Eisenhower to succeed Mr. Walter Robertson, who is retiring because of ill health.

Faubus Rebuffed in School Board Vote

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (Reuters). — Governor Orval Faubus suffered a rebuff here on Tuesday with the defeat of three race segregationists in an election for the Little Rock School Board.

Mr. Faubus had involved his personal prestige in the election by making two-minute appeals in support of the segregationists.

The election arose from the Board's recent dismissal of 44 teachers. No explanation of the dismissal was given at the time, but Mr. Ed McKinley, Board President and leader of the segregationists, said they had sympathized with integration.

Algerian Rebel Chief Deserts to French

ALGIERS (Reuters). — French military sources said Tuesday that an Algerian insurgent chief responsible for the rebel command in the Tiemcen area has given himself up to the French Army. They named him as Salah, and said he surrendered during large-scale French military operations around Tiemcen.

The sources said he later gave information which led to the arrest of about 40 persons, including two Muslim Municipal Councillors at Tiemcen.

GATT Convening World Tariff Parley Next Year

GENEVA (Reuters). — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) decided here on Tuesday to convene a world tariff conference in September 1960.

5 Die in 'Quake'

MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — Five persons were killed and 15 injured in an earthquake in southern Mexico on Sunday, according to reports reaching here on Tuesday.

The point on which all doctors are agreed:

Saturated fats affect your health. Etz Hazith "Extra," refined according to the "C.D." process, contains a negligible amount of acidity. It is more fully refined, more hygienic, and tastier.

Etz Hazith "Extra" imparts your cooking health and diet. The distinguishing mark: the red "collar" round the bottleneck.

Ladies!

Charles André
Holder of the "Arts et Techniques" and of the "Club Artistique de la Cuffure de Paris" Diplomas, takes pleasure in announcing the opening of his
Hairdressing Salon
on the first floor at 2 REHOV YONAH, corner Rehov Herzl, HAIFA. Moderate Prices.

US Senate Body Approves Reid For Ambassador

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday approved the nomination of Mr. Ogden R. Reid to be the new U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

The nomination now has to be considered by the full Senate, where approval seemed reasonably certain after the favorable Committee action.

The vote, taken at a closed meeting of the Committee, was 10 in favour of Mr. Reid and four against.

Senator J. William Fulbright, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee, was among those who opposed Mr. Reid's nomination. He had questioned Mr. Reid closely at a long hearing a week ago and the Senator said he was not convinced of Mr. Reid's qualifications as an "amateur diplomat."

Mr. Reid is a former President and Editor of "The New York Herald Tribune" and has no previous diplomatic experience.

The other three Senators who voted against him were from Louisiana, John Kennedy, of Massachusetts, and Theodore Green, of Rhode Island — all Democrats.

Senator Fulbright told reporters after the closed Committee meeting that two other Democratic Senators had not voted because they were not present at the hearings. One other Committee member was absent yesterday.

Large-Scale Purge in Yemen Gov't

CAIRO (Reuters). — Crown Prince Mohammed Badr, Vice-Premier of the Yemen, is carrying out a large-scale purge of the Yemeni Government administration; Hassan Ibrahim, personal representative in Cairo of the Imam of the Yemen, announced on Tuesday.

The campaign aims to "eradicate corruption and eliminate pro-imperialist elements from the Government," he said.

Initial \$40m. Loan For Suez Canal

CAIRO (Reuters). — First Minister Nasser announced a loan of \$40m. for development of the Suez Canal will amount to \$40m., a Ministry of Economy source stated here on Tuesday. He did not state when the loan was being granted.

TITO MEETS MUFTI

BELOGRADE (Reuters). — President Tito on Tuesday received Mr. A. Abdurrahman Mufti of Syria, who is heading a Moslem delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Goldmann Pleads Jewish Unity

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, was greeted with a standing ovation by the B'nai B'rith triennial convention which ended its second day's sessions at Binyanei Ha'Ooma in Jerusalem last night.

Speaking in a private capacity, Dr. Goldmann, formerly an active member of a B'nai B'rith lodge, took up the theme "Quest for Jewish Unity." He made three points:

1) Jewish organizations must cooperate in working for the survival of the nation, particularly the small, isolated communities outside America. He inveighed against duplication, and praised the efforts of two bodies which proved the value of cooperation.

2) "One of the great tragedies of our time is the lack of unity between the Jewish communities on the two sides of the Iron Curtain. It is our sacred task to do everything in our power to change the situation."

3) The creation of Israel has brought about the disappearance of the Jewish Diaspora.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Nasser Offers Kassem Help Against C.P.

CAIRO (UPI). — Abdul Nasser has written to Premier Kassem of Iraq offering to help him fight the Communists in Iraq and throughout the Middle East, an informed source said on Tuesday.

The letter was sent two weeks ago but no reply has yet been received.

Egyptian newspapers have virtually ceased attacks on Iraq during the past two weeks. Radio blasts against the Iraqi Communists have been stepped up recently, but they have not attacked Kassem.

Sudan Gov't Holds Communist Chiefs

KHARTOUM (Reuters). — The Sudanese authorities announced on Tuesday that the arrested had been ordered of 24 leading members of the outlawed Communist Party who were accused of "working to undermine the security and peace of the country."

Brig. Ahmed Magboul Hazi, Interior Minister, said that those arrested included lawyers, doctors, journalists and professional politicians.

The Communist Party was dissolved in 1954. The Front, the name by which the Communist Party was known.

He stated that no case would be raised against them and they would be kept in custody until "everything is quiet." He added that the Government would face all contingencies with "a strong iron hand."

Syrians Fire At Reconnaissance Plane

TIBERIAS — A Syrian position south of Lake Kinneret opened automatic fire on an Israeli Air Force reconnaissance plane on Tuesday morning. The plane was not hit.

It is learned that Israel has lodged a complaint with the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission.

Beduin Infiltrators Shoot at Patrol

TEL AVIV. — An Israeli patrol on Tuesday afternoon drove off eight armed Beduin infiltrators who with their flocks, had penetrated into Israel from Egyptian territory. The Army spokesman announced.

The unit was on a routine patrol in the Halutz area when they spotted the Beduin.

P.M. to Brief Committee on Suez Situation

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion will this morning (Wednesday) brief the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the situation arising out of Egypt's latest interference with free navigation through the Suez Canal. He is expected to outline various counter-measures considered by the Cabinet following the detention at Port Said last week of the Danish ship, the Torguud.

Up to late Tuesday night, the Foreign Ministry had received no official news of the fate of the ship or its cargo. If the Egyptians seize the freight, as they already claim to have done, according to Cairo press and radio reports, the Inge Toft is expected to proceed to Elat to take on fresh cargo for the Far East.

Israel has so far received no news from the U.N. Secretariat in response to an urgent request to investigate the detention of the Inge Toft. As in the past, Cairo has failed to reply to U.N. representations.

INA reported from Washington that Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, Israel Charge d'Affaires, conferred at the State Department on Tuesday with Under-Secretary of State Robert Murphy, and it is assumed that among other questions he touched upon Egypt's detention of the Inge Toft.

At the same time, Department circles indicated they have no information on the fate of the Israel cargo aboard the vessel.

No Competence in Israel Case, Hague Court Rules

Meir: Israel May Seize UAR Ships

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Golda Meir, now touring South America, told a press conference here on Tuesday that Israel might be compelled to seize Egyptian ships and cargoes from using the Suez Canal.

She told Argentine journalists that the U.A.R. had not only prevented Israeli ships from passing through the Suez Canal, but had removed Israeli cargoes from vessels of other nations, thereby interfering with Israel's trade with the Far East.

Speaking in firm tones, Mrs. Meir said: "We are astounded that the U.N. has not had power enough to impress upon the U.A.R. that this is a breach of international law. I am afraid that unless action is taken by the U.N. and unless the U.A.R. understands that it cannot be an exception to international law, we shall have to act differently in regard to Egyptian ships and cargoes than we have done up to now."

Tougher Line

"So far we have freed Arab ships, cargoes and personnel passing through our ports. But we might have to change this policy as far as Egypt is concerned."

Mrs. Meir said Egypt's attitude violated the six principles adopted by the U.N. in 1956 advocating free navigation through the Canal, to which the Egyptian Foreign Minister adhered in a formal letter to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

During the press conference, she said Israel did not brook no Arab interference in her immigration policy. Arabs need not fear for Israel's territorial ambitions, since the Israelis had enough power developing their own country, she said.

"We have a desert, and so do they. But we have found that it is not desert after all. All it needs is water and hard work."

Mrs. Meir reiterated that Israel was willing to sign a non-aggression treaty any time the Egyptians wanted.

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At the same time, Department circles indicated they have no information on the fate of the Israel cargo aboard the vessel.

Bulgaria Upheld 12 to 4

THE HAGUE (Reuters). — Israel lost its case against Bulgaria before the International Court of Justice here on Tuesday over the shooting down of an Israeli passenger plane with the loss of 58 lives on July 27, 1955. The court, giving an important ruling on principle, said it had no jurisdiction.

The decision was by a vote of 12 to four. Britain, Australia, China and Israel voted for the court's competence.

The court rejected an Israeli contention that a declaration made by Bulgaria in 1921, accepting the jurisdiction of the old League of Nations Permanent Court of International Justice, applied to the present U.N. International Court. The old court was dissolved in 1946. Israel first submitted the case to the court on October 16, 1957. Pleadings opened on the jurisdiction on March 16 and were closed on April 3.

Applications to the court on the same case are still pending from Britain and the U.S., but these will now lapse since Bulgaria is not liable to the court's jurisdiction.

Israel claimed \$2,658,144. Britain 658,969 eleven shillings and fivepence. And the United States 257,875 dollars.

Five Objections

Bulgaria had raised five preliminary objections to the court's jurisdiction. The first and most important was that the Bulgarian declaration of 1921 accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the old court was not valid for the present International Court of Justice set up by the U.N.

In a reference to the first preliminary objection to the court's jurisdiction made by Bulgaria, the court said: "Since the Bulgarian declaration of 1921 accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the old court had lapsed before Bulgaria was admitted to the U.N. it cannot be said that at that time that declaration was still in force."

The judgment says that the International Court had to decide whether Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the Court was applicable to the Bulgarian declaration of 1921.

Article 36, paragraph 5 reads as follows: "Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be valid in force still be deemed, as between the parties to the present statute, to be acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms."

The court says that this article does apply "in respect of declarations made by states which were represented at the San Francisco Conference and were signatories of the Charter of the U.N. and of that statute."

The court found that its decision was confirmed by the fact that it was "the clear intention" inspiring Article 36 Paragraph 5 "to preserve existing acceptances and not to restore legal force to undertakings which had expired."

"On the other hand, in seeking and obtaining admission to the U.N., Bulgaria accepted all the provisions of the statute, including Article 36. But Bulgaria's acceptance of Article 36 Paragraph 5, does not constitute consent to the compulsory jurisdiction of the court. Such consent can validly be given only in accordance with Article 36 Paragraph 2."

The court did not proceed to consider the other four Bulgarian objections to its jurisdiction in view of its decision upon the first objection.

Vice-President Zafulla Khan (Pakistan), appended a separate declaration to the judgment. Judges Badawi (Egypt) and Armand-Ugon (Uruguay) gave separate opinions which had expired.

Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), Wellington Koo (China) and Sir Geoffrey Gonsky (Australia) gave a joint dissenting opinion. The ad hoc Judge Judge Gonsky also appended a dissenting opinion to the judgment.

Merits of Israel Case Unaffected by Ruling

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Political quarters in Jerusalem emphasized on Tuesday evening that the ruling of the International Court of Justice was only on preliminary judicial technicalities, and that the Court did not pass judgment on the merits of the actual case between Israel and Bulgaria.

Bulgaria is still to be held responsible for the loss of life and material damage caused by the shooting down of the Israeli aircraft. Bulgaria is, therefore, still expected to compensate the families of the victims and the El Al company, which was the owner of the plane.

It was suggested by Bulgaria at earlier hearings of the Court that Israel take her case before a Bulgarian court, while Bulgarian representatives also indicated that their Government was willing to pay at least part of the compensation asked for by Israel. Israel will now have to decide whether to accede to the Bulgarian proposal but is unlikely to agree to settle for a lesser sum than her original claim.

(Leader — Page 8)

Overseas Visitors
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Wednesday, May 21, 1958
19 Iyar, 5718—20 Iyar, 5718

ONE is bound to regret the fact that the Hague Court has come to the decision that it has no jurisdiction in the case of the shooting down of an El Al airliner, with the loss of 58 lives, in 1955.

The total claims for damages entered by Israel, Britain and the United States, and the loss of property of the lives and property of their nationals—amount to around three million dollars, and up to now all Bulgarian offers of compensation have been negligible. Further, Bulgaria declines to recognize the joint claims as such, and has offered only to make individual grants, at its own discretion, where families have lost their breadwinners. There is obviously every reason why a case of this kind should be brought before an international forum for decision, which it can be settled satisfactorily and without leaving behind it unsolved disagreements.

On the face of it, there are technical grounds for the Hague ruling that Bulgaria's 1921 agreement for compulsory arbitration with the old League of Nations Hague Court had expired before 1955, and that Bulgaria was at that time not yet a member of the U.N. There is no reason, on the other hand, why Bulgaria should not have voluntarily agreed to accept a Hague ruling, because she is now, once again, a member of the U.N. The Bulgarian Government has never denied that orders were given to shoot down the plane which had violated Bulgarian airspace, and there are good grounds for the assumption that the shooting took place in error. There can be no real reparation, where lives are so wantonly sacrificed, but a willingness to compensate the families of the survivors and the company for its aircraft would at least have indicated regret that this needless tragedy should have taken place.

Despite the high standing of the Court a suspicion is bound to remain that at least some of its members were glad enough to be able to avoid the responsibility of having to hand down a ruling that might have been opposed by Bulgaria, by thus confining their deliberations to technicalities. Had there been any discussion of the case itself, even without formal validity, this would no doubt have assisted Israel in pressing its claim before any subsequent forum. No attempt was made by the Court to consider the merits of the case, and the discussions centred entirely on Bulgaria's counter-claim that the Court could not impose its views on Bulgaria.

Israel has no choice now except to return to direct negotiations with Bulgaria, although these have in the past proved drawn out and unsatisfactory. There may be some prospects of improvement if the case should be brought before a Bulgarian court, as has been suggested, for that country will have every reason to wish that its courts should gain recognition as fair and equitable. Despite the poor experience which Israel has had, for instance, with the Soviet tribunal that dealt with the cancellation of the Russian oil supply contract in 1956, there are perhaps still some prospects that a Bulgarian court may offer a degree of justice in this long-standing suit.

Shah, de Gaulle Discuss Mid-East

PARIS.—The Shah of Persia on Tuesday held a 30-minute conference with President de Gaulle as a prelude to a luncheon given by the latter in the monarch's honour. No communiqué was issued, in line with de Gaulle's policy to keep details of such meetings secret, but it was understood the two discussed world affairs with emphasis on the Middle East.

Among those attending the luncheon were Premier Debré and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Paul Ely. The Shah arrived in Paris after visiting London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam. (UPI, Reuter)

Bonn Probes Frontier Security

Guarantees for Czechoslovakia and Poland Studied

By SEYMOUR HAFNER

BERLIN (OPNS).—REPORTS from Geneva that West Germany was prepared to offer non-aggression pacts to Poland and Czechoslovakia (as well as to Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, if desired) have been amplified, but the details are not yet clear. The reports have not been entirely without foundation; they might still come true in certain circumstances.

It is certain that the question of improving relations with Poland and Czechoslovakia, including the question of giving assurances to these countries over the frontier, has been carefully re-examined in West Germany in recent months, and has also been the subject of Western, and particularly Franco-German, negotiations.

The general principle and guiding rule of policy in General de Gaulle's statement that it was "the natural destiny of Germany" to be reunited within its present frontiers. There is little doubt that if West Germany were ever offered reunification on condition that it accepted the frontiers of 1945, it would accept that offer.

Obviously, the question does not at present pose itself in these simple terms. Reunification depends on Russia, and Russia is not at present offering it under any conditions. Frontier recognition is in the main a Polish and Czech, rather than Russian, interest, and the Poles and Czechs could not offer German reunification in return for it, even if they wanted to. From the German point of view, frontier recognition is the one big possible concession and bargaining counter they have in hand; obviously they cannot throw it away for nothing.

Nevertheless, the question arises whether even in the present situation there is not an area of common interest between West Germany and the one hand and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other. If the Germans cannot have reunification at present, they

have at least an interest in not seeing the door to peace and reunification permanently closed by a general peace treaty with two German States or a separate eastern peace treaty with East Germany.

Even these two lesser interests are not at present quite easy to square. Although the Poles resisted the scheme of a separate peace treaty with East Germany at the recent Warsaw conference, their diplomatic freedom is not unlimited, and they might not be able to undertake a commitment never to conclude such a treaty under any circumstances.

What the Czech attitude is in regard to a separate peace treaty with East Germany is in any case unknown. From the German point of view, an obstacle to any formal treaties with the East European countries is the fact that these countries all recognize East Germany, and that a resumption of diplomatic relations would mean double representation of Germany.

Agreement in Geneva

Nevertheless, a certain community of interests exists: the Poles and Czechs must obviously welcome any additional security for their frontiers, the Germans any additional obstacle to an international finalization of partition, and each side is in a position to grant the other this desire. Both sides may therefore be expected to look for a possibility of realizing these interests, and such a possibility might arise within the framework of an—however limited—agreement of the four Powers in Geneva.

For the moment, the denial of any immediate German proposals can probably be accepted as true; the time for positive steps has clearly not yet come. For one thing, Geneva has not yet advanced far enough to provide a setting in which a West German deal with Poland and Czechoslovakia would be possible—and helpful. For another, there is a certain lack

of facilities for negotiation. Things might be easier if and when the Poles and Czechs arrive in Geneva, too.

However, the mere fact that certain common interests can be discerned between West Germany on the one hand, and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other, and the mere possibility that these common interests might at some stage bring about an agreement, including a non-aggression pact, influence the present diplomatic situation. They weaken the East German Communists in their drive for recognition and a possible separate peace treaty; they impose a certain need for care on Russia, who finds her team a little more difficult to work together than before they give a little added manoeuvring space to Polish diplomacy (and, theoretically, to Czech diplomacy); but the Czechs may be less interested in making use of it; and they considerably enhance the position of France, who, as one of the big powers, is in a position to be confident of West Germany, and as a traditional and still-trusted friend of Poland, holds in her hands all the threads of this delicate and potentially highly important business.

Readers' Letters

BUS RADIOS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir.—If Mr. Goldstein (your issue of May 11) would read my letter, he would be interested in making use of it; and they considerably enhance the position of France, who, as one of the big powers, is in a position to be confident of West Germany, and as a traditional and still-trusted friend of Poland, holds in her hands all the threads of this delicate and potentially highly important business.

Besides, driving with one hand while the other controls the radio is hardly a safe thing to do. Yours etc. E. SPITZIN
Bat Galim, May 21

Early Chamber Music

Rothschild Cultural Centre, Farnham Road, Tel. 4233, 2.
Lein-Hen and Shulamit Ford, bass-voice; violin, Mary Rosenthal; cello, Abraham Harari; piano, (Rothschild Cultural Centre, Farnham Road, Tel. 4233, 2).
The first part of the programme of 17th century chamber music, in this concert, the harpsichord played an important part as an accompanying instrument. Of course there are certain limits to its flexibility, since it gives neither tonal nuances nor dynamic variety, but Mr. Sacha played it with such devoted care and attention that this shortcoming was nearly unfelt. The strings were very excellently conditioned. Mr. Lein, who is also an ideal ensemble player, went on more difficult ground with the Haendel Sonata, but his technique was accurate and his intonation unflinching. Mr. Rosenthal emphasized the importance of the cello part by smooth and depth of tone, while Mrs. Fordhaus-Alcalay, a newcomer to the Haifa stage, suited her interpretation well to that of the ensemble.

ONLY the true chamber

music lover who likes to trace the art back to its sources appreciates a full programme of 17th century chamber music. In this concert, the harpsichord played an important part as an accompanying instrument. Of course there are certain limits to its flexibility, since it gives neither tonal nuances nor dynamic variety, but Mr. Sacha played it with such devoted care and attention that this shortcoming was nearly unfelt. The strings were very excellently conditioned. Mr. Lein, who is also an ideal ensemble player, went on more difficult ground with the Haendel Sonata, but his technique was accurate and his intonation unflinching. Mr. Rosenthal emphasized the importance of the cello part by smooth and depth of tone, while Mrs. Fordhaus-Alcalay, a newcomer to the Haifa stage, suited her interpretation well to that of the ensemble.

Brisk Barber

"The Barber of Seville," a comic opera in two acts by G. Rossini. Libretto by C. Sterbini (after Beaumarchais). Hebrew: M. Friedman. Produced by Edith de Philippe. Conductor: Frank Chouet. Settings: Gena Berger (Israel National Opera, May 21).
THIS Rossini masterpiece has served as National Opera's eighth offering of this season and it can quite safely be presumed that the production will enjoy a long run.
Right with the opening overture of which the conductor gave a very personal interpretation, a brisk pace was set for the entire work and the conductor insisted that everyone on stage and in the pit deliver the general score for its value.
As Rossini, Shulamit Lein-Tyler maintained the high standard of her former performances with our opera company. A real revelation was Mordochai Ben-Shachar as Figaro, both in his acting and singing. Emanuel Menkes (Bartolo) Freddy Levy (Count Almaviva) and Yosef Poliak (Don Basilio) filled their roles with such gusto that one had to decide whether it was the singer or the actor who was of greater merit. Even the minor parts of Fiorillo (Zigmund Rosenfeld) and especially Berta

the maid (Rena Samonov) were adequate in every respect.

The only darker spots in the production were the ensemble scenes, which did not seem as yet quite digested, as for instance in the opening scene of the first act, where the singers acted as if they were some kind of plotters rather than a group of hired musicians. We also failed to understand why the soldiers' platoon in the second act marched twice around the stage before their exit. But these are minor things which can easily be remedied in general with its tasteful setting, rich costumes, excellent singing and acting. Miss de Philippe's new production had the right continuity and was well paced.

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Min's Adv.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Fate of Immigration Loan

THE question, writes Davar (Histadrut), is no longer whether the Immigration Loan should be collected or frozen but how the IL-200 deficit is to be covered. The Knesset Finance Committee will have to provide a clear answer.

On the same topic, Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that it is not dignified for a mature State to foster legislative fictions, at a time when the basis for their justification has disappeared. The people, ever ready to assume tax burdens and put their shoulder to the wheel will not stand for the fiscal combinations that a tottering regime is trying to palm off on it.

Al Hanihshar (Mapam) stands by its original proposal to allocate half of the Loan to liquidate the mefuzor and freezing the other half for use in the event of a renewed alpa. Mapam will insist that the funds collected by this Loan be spent entirely on the purpose for which they are to be raised. Here, too, the Knesset Representative at the U.N. will be confronted, on returning home and entering the local political arena, with an entirely different set of problems that will require a considerable readjustment.

Lamerhav (Abdu Ha'avoda) writes that the Inge Toft was a test for the United Nations and its Secretary-General. We are not the custodians of U.N. authority and prestige, but we have to protect our rights even when the U.N. does not. The argument that publicizing the Toft's sailing as a test ship only to uphold a policy of throttling revolving capital, on fiscal instability

and on the imposition of levies on raw materials, Hatzofe (General Zionist) comments the decision of the Minister of Finance to permit restitution recipients to retain a greater part of their income in foreign currency than the Government allows. The paper suggests that the Treasury review its decision, as to the increase in the travelling allowance from \$100 to \$150, the Government knows that this is not enough.

Hatzofe (non-party) writes that Mr. Eban, who has acquitted himself admirably in the service of the State and people as Ambassador to Washington and Israel's Permanent Representative at the U.N., will be confronted, on returning home and entering the local political arena, with an entirely different set of problems that will require a considerable readjustment.

Important items as literary and art reviews, a great deal of our knowledge of important events is gleaned from your newspaper. The high standard of writing and thorough coverage of every subject makes it a newspaper of which any leading citizen might be proud. Yours, etc. MRS. M. SHAPIRO
Santa Cruz, California, May 17.

Correcting Usage

It has been a difficult task not only to create new words but also to wage war on incorrect and ungrammatical forms, which have been passed into popular usage. Currently, for instance, a fight is on against the word *swedgen*, used for "improvement." Years ago, when a Hebrew equivalent for "improvement" was considered, no decision was reached but the consensus of opinion was to continue using the word "improvement." Now the bastard form *amargan* (somehow compounded as an abbreviation of *improvement* and *amarg*) has become popular and kindled the wrath of the pundits.

Since 1948, the task of deciding correct Hebrew forms has been entrusted to the Academy of the Hebrew Language. It determines Hebrew words, rules of grammar, punctuation and transliteration, and issues a variety of relevant publications. Its decisions bind government offices and generally, although not always—percolate through to the public.

The Academy consists of 26 full members, 16 advisory members and three honorary members (the maximum, according to its constitution, is 25 full, 23 advisory and 12 honorary members). The procedure on language problems is meticulous but probably over-lengthy. Thus, commit-

PEN FRIENDS

VECKO-REVY, a weekly magazine in Sweden, informs us that it has a special department called "Contact with the World," through which it helps its readers, both adults and youngsters, to contact pen friends in all parts of the world. Many of its readers are Jews and Israelis. Anyone interested should send a postcard to KARL KRYST, c/o, 18 Fridhagen, Stockholm, Vallingby, Sweden, stating name and address (in block letters), age, sex, interests, language, profession for those over school age. These will be forwarded to Swedish readers of the same age.

World Violin Finals

SHMUEL Dov Ashkenazi, a 17-year-old Israeli, has been included among the 12 violinists in the International Violin Contest bearing the name of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, the first part of which has just concluded. He has thus qualified for a prize.

There were originally 38 competitors from various parts of the world. Twenty successful candidates were selected after the first test, and these were then reduced to 12: Shmuel Dov Ashkenazi (Israel), Gerdard Minkowski (Russia), Desmond Bradley (Australia), Gerard Kasterlitz (U.S.A.), Boris Kozlov (U.S.S.R.), Jaime Laredo (Bolivia), Augusta Leon (U.S.A.), Vladimir Malin (U.S.S.R.), Albert Markov (U.S.S.R.), Joseph Minkowski (U.S.S.R.), Raphael Sobelsky (U.S.S.R.), Koji Toyoda (Japan).

The finalists are now included in a musical chapel, in accordance with the usual practice. This is a beautiful mansion provided by the Queen. They now have to concentrate on a musical composition especially written for the occasion by Darius Milhaud, which each competitor will perform, in addition to other works, at the final contest.

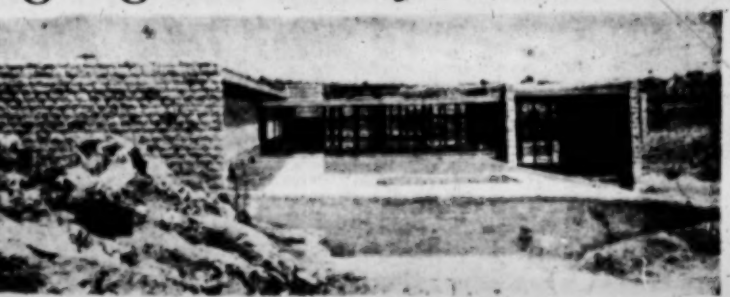
By the author of "Battle Cry"

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Language Academy Gets Home



The spacious premises of the Hebrew Language Academy's William and Minnie Salzman building on the Hebrew University campus, which is being dedicated today.

ISRAELIS can now officially call their penants *bofinim*, following a decision of the Hebrew Language Academy, which is today dedicating its new premises, The William and Minnie Salzman Building, on the Hebrew University campus. It is true that the word *bofin* has been in use for 30 years, but the language legislators have always frowned on the usage on the grounds that a *bofin*, correctly speaking, is a pistachio nut; they wanted the peanut to be called *egos* (ground nut). But popular usage has prevailed and the peanut is *bofin* while the Hebrew for pistachio has been declared *bofin* (tree nut).

This illustrates one of the difficulties in re-creating a language. In 1890, the first Hebrew Language Council (Vaad Lashon) was formed by Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, David Yellin, Hayim Hirschenson and A.M. Luzzatto. It only lasted a month or so but was re-organized in 1903. Since then leading scholars and men of letters have met regularly in an attempt to cope with the problem of adapting the ancient Hebrew language for all modern exigencies.

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Crowded Conditions

In the past, the Academy has been working in impossible conditions, in a three crowded and cluttered rooms for its staff, files and library. Whenever the director had a meeting, the director had to vacate his room. The new building is a beautiful structure on the University campus with 15 rooms, archives and assembly chamber, tastefully decorated in pastel colours. The view from the glass windows which constitute two walls of the Assembly Hall is breathtaking, but the windows will be covered with curtains to ensure the members concentrating on the tasks at hand.

The impetus for the new building came from a \$70,000 donation from Mr. William Salzman, veteran Zionist, philanthropist and Hebrew scholar from New York. Originally it was thought this would cover the entire cost, but in fact the building has cost IL250,000. The Israel-American Culture Foundation has donated \$15,000 and the Israel

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